

TRUE DEMOCRAT.

"We claim as large a Charter as the Wind, to blow on whom we please."

By O. C. Dease.

PAULDING, MISS., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1845.

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TERMS.

The True Democrat is published every Wednesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, viz: One Dollar per square (ten lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. A liberal discount allowed to those who advertise by the year. Advertising county Candidates for any office five dollars—others, ten dollars.

Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch.

Letters on business connected with the office, must be POST PAID, to ensure attention.

ANNUNCIATIONS.

Gen. Stephen Cocke, of Lowndes county is a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the State.

John M. Taylor is a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the State.

Jefferson M. Graybill is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade 2d Division Mi. Militia.

Cornelius M'Laurain, of Covington, is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General, 2d Brigade, 2d Division Mi. Ma. at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce A. B. Dawson Esq. of Kemper County, as a candidate for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District.

Gen. JOHN WATTS is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Jackson, Green, Wayne, Perry, Jones, Jasper, Clark, Lauderdale, Kemper, Neshoba, and Newton.

We are authorized to announce the name of Henry Calhoun, Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the fourth Judicial District.

We are authorized to announce Lewis Stovall as a candidate for District Attorney of the 4th Judicial District of this State.

We are authorized to announce Rufus R. Rhodes, of Jackson county, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the fourth Judicial District.

We are authorized to announce Geo. Wood, Esq. as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District in this State.

We are authorized to announce John Steele, Esq., of Quitman, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, in the 4th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kemper, Neshoba, Newton, Lauderdale, Clark, Wayne, Greene, Perry, and Jackson.

We are authorized to announce William B. Trotter, Esq. as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, in the fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kemper, Neshoba, Newton, Lauderdale, Clark, Wayne, Jones, Green, Perry and Jackson.

We are authorized to announce David P. Dozier, Esq. as a candidate for District Attorney, for the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Jackson, Green, Wayne, Perry, Jones, Jasper, Clark, Lauderdale, Newton, Neshoba and Kemper.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Mayers, Esq., of Raleigh, Miss., as a candidate for District Attorney, for the second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Copiah, Covington, Hancock, Harrison, Lawrence, Smith, Scott, Marion, Pike, Simpson and Rankin.

We are authorized to announce James M'Dugald, as a candidate to represent Jasper county, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce James A. Chapman, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the circuit and Probate courts of Jasper county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce James C. Moffett, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the circuit and Probate courts of Jasper county at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce W. C. Edwards as a candidate, at the Election in November next, for the office of Sheriff of Jasper County.

B. F. Killen is a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Jasper county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of John R. Eager, as a candidate for Assessor of Taxes of Jasper County.

Amasa Leish is a candidate for County Surveyor at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce John H. Blanks, as a candidate for Probate Judge, of Clark County, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce James Ellis as a candidate to represent Newton county, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce J. M. Loper as a candidate to represent Newton county, at the ensuing November election.

Isaac H. Gary is a candidate for Sheriff of Newton county, at the ensuing election.

Joshua Tatem is a candidate for Representative of Newton county.

Wm. P. Tisdale is a candidate for Assessor of Taxes of Jones county, at the ensuing election.

Samuel Kilgore is a candidate for Assessor of Taxes of Jones county at the ensuing election.

Joseph Pool is a candidate for Sheriff of Jones county at the ensuing election.

William Harris is a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts of Jones county.

David M'Daniel is a candidate for Ranger of Jones county.

THE NAVY AND ARMY.

Every one who has even bestowed a thought upon the subject, cannot but be fully aware of the thorough aristocratic nature of our navy and army—of the anomalies presented to the theory of our government in these two branches of our national defence, and of the gross abuses which characterize them, more particularly the former. The government of the United States, in theory, recognizes no distinctions among our citizens, founded on birth, wealth, or station, but regards all as created free and equal, and alike eligible to any honors and offices in the gift of the nation, to which their talents, merits and attainments will justify them in aspiring; but as regards the navy and army the fact bluntly contradicts the theory. Here distinctions as wide, as even wider than separate the prince and peasant, the master and the slave, are recognized and upheld. In these branches of the government, the positions of honor and emolument are by no means open to talent and merit, but are filled with but little regard to ability or fitness, in the one exclusively by those who enter the service as midshipmen—in the other, by graduates from the Military Academy at West Point. The men who man the ships of the navy and fill the ranks of the army, must ever be content to remain in these subordinate positions, no matter how well qualified they may be to direct a fleet in action, or lead an army to battle—though they may sometimes possess the ability and bravery of a Nelson, and the genius of a Napoleon;—certainly they can aspire to nothing higher than the position of a boatswain or sergeant, between whom and the officers "in line" there lies a gulf so broad that none may pass it.

Nor is this all. The cruel and barbarous punishment of flogging is tolerated and sanctioned by law in these branches of our service—and notwithstanding the efforts latterly of those at the head of affairs to restrain its application within merciful limits, it is still inflicted in the navy, to an extent corresponding with the wide distinction which exists between the officers and men, and at once revolting to humanity and disgraceful to the nation. Mr. Woodbury and Mr. Paulding, both, are entitled to the country's thanks for their vigorous efforts, when at the head of the navy department, to restrict and control the infliction of this punishment, though from the nature of the service as at present organized, their efforts were necessarily attended with very imperfect success; and we rejoice to see that Mr. Bancroft has taken hold of the abuse with a strong arm. But it is vain to look for the eradication of this crying evil in this direction. It is a trite, nevertheless a true saying, that there is no law for Post Captains, and it might be added with equal truth but very little for commanders; and so long as flogging in the navy is sanctioned by law, will the petty tyrants by whom these positions are occupied in the majority of cases, contrive to evade the orders of the department relative to this matter, or disregard them with impunity; so long will the backs of the brave sailors, who man our vessels of war, be exposed to the scourge of the cat-o'-nine-tails and cut in pieces for every trivial offence—every imaginary insult to inflated official dignity. We are aware it is urged that this mode of punishment is indispensable to the enforcement of obedience, to the maintenance of discipline. Why not apply it then to officers as well as men. Upon what principle of right, justice and equality is the sailor tried up to the gang-way and his back skinned for a disobedience of orders, and the officer treated with the respect and deference due a superior order of beings? If the lash is so potent in enforcing obedience on the part of the men, why may it not be applied with equal advantage and success to Midshipmen, Lieutenants and even Post-Captains, and thus the trouble and expense to the nation of the numerous Courts Marshal which are almost every month being convened to try and punish these officers for disobedience of orders and flagrant offences tending to the destruction of order and discipline, be avoided? Why should not the President have ordered Capt. Voorhes, late of the frigate Congress, to be triced up to the gang-way of his ship on her arrival in the United States, and flogged twelve, twenty four, or thirty-six lashes, according to the magnitude of his offences, instead of subjecting the country to the expense of two Courts convened at Washington to try and punish him, and which possibly may inflict the severe punishment on him of a *fur-longh for a year or two on full pay!* The truth is, this barbarous custom is no more indispensable to the preservation of discipline in navy, than the whipping-post and the pillory are to maintenance of order in society. It is a disgrace to the nation and age, and it is full time it was totally and entirely abolished, and the thousand other abuses connected with the navy and army corrected; that these arms of our national defence were remodeled—*republicanized*, if we may so speak,—made to harmonize with the theory of our government, so that like the civil offices of the government, the posts of distinction and emolument here shall be monopolized by no privileged classes, but be open to all, the apprentice and the seaman, as well as the midshipman, the

private in the ranks as well as the graduate from West Point,—to talents and merit wherever they may exist. The remedy lies with the people; it is but for them to rise in their majesty, and the work will be speedily accomplished.—*Portsmouth (N. H.) Mercury.*

THE TRUE SOURCE OF WEALTH.

We were so forcibly struck on reading the subjoined article, with the truth of the remark, made by way of caption, "*the wealth of a country depends upon its farmers and mechanics*," that we cannot deny ourselves the gratification of quoting it entire. It is a subject of deep regret that so few of our newspapers ever even allude at all to these subjects—much less make them the leading features of their journals.

What is wealth? These things which are necessary and convenient to use, and which administer to our wants and comforts. Money alone, cannot, therefore, be considered as wealth, because if the articles or things above mentioned are not to be had, or are not in existence, a man would be poor indeed, though he was loaded with gold and silver. If he were hungry, and there was not to be bought, his gold would be of little service.

It is true, mankind, by a common consent, have agreed that gold and silver should be the signs or evidence of property; or, in other words, the *measure* of property; and he who has a certain amount of it, has evidence of so much wealth. He can exchange it for the very things or articles which do in fact constitute wealth.

Thus, a man who has a hundred dollars in his pocket, has a *ticket*, as it were, to entitle him to enter into the possession of a hundred bushels of corn, or a hundred yards of cloth, or a hundred acres of wild land, or a yoke of oxen, or a horse and wagon, as the case may be. But if these things do not exist, and he needs them, his ticket is of no more use than if he had a ticket to go into a theatre, and it should have been burned down before he used it.

The elements, therefore, of wealth consist in natural productions brought together, changed and modified by the hand of man, of the farmer and mechanic. Commerce, though necessary and honorable, is nothing more than the *moving* or *changing* of these productions from place to place.

It has always appeared singular to us, that merchants should consider themselves as too many, far too many of them do, above the farmers and mechanics, merely on account of their profession, when they are, indeed, only the *teamsters* to the other. They are the agents to transport their productions hither and thither, as calls may exist for them.

But to return to the subject. If we are right in the position we have taken, that wealth consists in natural productions changed and wrought upon by the labor of man, it follows that the country which possesses the most of these elements or materials to work upon, such as good soil—abundance of water power—forests of timber—quarries of different kinds of stones, mines, and beds of different kinds of materials, &c., &c., must have the most natural wealth.

It then only requires the hand of industry and skill to put these material into shape, and to put them together to form real substantial wealth. This is the duty of the farmer and the mechanic.

The more industrious and skillful this class is, the more wealth will be accumulated in the country. Do farmers and mechanics consider these things rightly? Are they not too apt to think themselves mere plodders and servants in the production and increase of wealth? And, indeed, is there not a false standard of respectability too much in use in society, and are not the productive classes apt to measure themselves by it? This standard appears to be *idleness* and a *fine coat*; and, consequently, the more idle a man can be, and the finer the dress, the more of a gentleman. Not so. Respectability should consist in an improved mind, and skillful and industrious hands. Moral qualifications being equal, he should have the most honor, who, by the combination of the efforts of his mind and physical powers, has contributed more largely to the increase of those things which constitute wealth.

Such a one has done more for the amelioration of society, than a thousand unproductive dandies, who loiter in the shade and wash in cologne. And society should bestow upon such a corresponding meed of honor.—*U. S. Journal.*

The Chickasaw Speculation.—The democratic presses in Mr. Thompson's neighborhood assure the public that he will in due time, fully expose the "enormities" of the bill in relation to the Chickasaw Indian claims. We published some months ago, his speech in opposition to the bill, which was amply satisfactory to us on the subject. Much more, doubtless, may be said in an expose of the designs of the speculators. We shall hail with delight an exposure from the pen of Mr. Thompson. We regard his defeat of the bill, last winter, as the brightest spot in the history of his congressional service. A bill was de-

feated which was designed to open a precedent whereby millions of dollars would yearly have been drawn from the treasury by the herds of speculators, inventing new claims, so long as a remnant of a single Indian tribe was left upon the soil of America. The bill proposed, that the Indians (acting through interested white sharpers of course) might prosecute their claims in the United States court in the District of Columbia. Thus, far removed from the Indian country, where exposure might be feared, the agents supplied with an inexhaustible fund of testimony produced whenever it was wanted, by Indians unconscious of the obligations of an oath, the game of fraud might have been carried on. The Chickasaw bill would have paved the way for similar proceedings in relation to all the other tribes now dispossessed, or hereafter to be dispossessed of their lands. The high honor of defeating a bill of such enormities belong to Jacob Thompson.

We are glad that Mr. Thompson has broken the ice in opposition to the venal legislation which the Indian claims has opened a field for. We rejoice at the defeat of Fisher of North Carolina, because of his connection with the hideous Choc-taw frauds in this state. We dislike to see whiggery triumph, but let us behold that, rather than the prostitution of the name of democracy to personal ends.

The time is at hand when all honorable men should take a stand against the abuse of the legislation of the country to personal objects. Nothing is so calculated to shake the confidence of the people in the institutions of government as the prostitution of its functions to private ends. Reason will overthrow error in principle, but nothing short of contempt for public authority, and finally revolution, will follow a total loss in the confidence, in the honesty, disinterestedness and patriotism of rulers.—*Mississippian.*

Communicated.

White Sulphur Springs.

In my recent tour, I have given this interesting watering place a call. There is no place in East, perhaps in all Mississippi, destined to be of equal value to the proprietors, and importance, both political and physical, to the people.

These Springs are situated in the county of Lauderdale, Mi., about 12 miles N. E. of Marion, the county site, and by which, the U. S. Mail Stage runs tri-weekly, from Tuscaloosa, Ala., to Jackson, Mi., the seats of government of those two States, and not far from equidistant from each. Thus presenting great convenience and strong temptations to the politicians of those States to meet on this middle ground, at those Springs, for purpose of conference on great leading questions of Southern interest and federal policy—many of which conferences must take place at a day, not distant, on our great Southern and Eastern Rail Road measure. This measure is one in which both States are equally interested; and the surveyed route, for this great political ligature of the South, runs within a short distance, almost in sight of these Springs. That this road must at a will be constructed in a few years, none can doubt, who will take an enlarged view of a wise policy, and its convenience in facilitating our transmission of the munitions of war. Men and arms may be seen flying by these Springs to fight the battles of our country.

But physically regarding these Springs, no one can form any just conception of their worth to suffering humanity. That this water is a specific, sovereign cure, for any species of scrofulous affliction, we consider as certain as an axiom in Euclid. Not only for such disease as makes eruptions on the surface generally, but for many, if not all, chronic ulcers, and many of the urinary affections. So powerful is the influence of this water over the cuticles of the skin, that in many cases, in a very short time an entire new, sound, healthy surface has been restored to those who felt that they were a mass of putrid sores from the crown of the head to the sole of the foot. The letter and scald head can never fail of a cure at these invaluable Springs. Suffering friend, if you are afflicted with any of these, and many other diseases we have not enumerated, humanity bids us, advise you to visit the White Sulphur Springs, and make the experiment—my word for it, you will derive a benefit worth the trouble and expense. At these Springs you will find every convenience that your circumstance and affliction may require, and in a short time you will exclaim in the language of the classic, "throw physic to the dogs, I'll have none of it,"—give me the cooling, healing White Sulphur Spring water of East Mississippi.

There is a prevailing opinion among medical men, that sulphuric and mercurial influences are antagonistic principles, and cannot both exist in the human system at the same time, and that the sulphuric will eradicate the mercurial. I am no graduate from Esculapius, but think the theory probably correct. Then who can calculate the value of this water, to

those who have been compelled to undergo rigorous mercurial treatment, to counteract some violent attack or chronic affection. You who feel the mercury rising in your corpus thermometer, above a comfortable degree, go to those springs and you may bring it down to hyponchondria, the fun, fashion, and variety of this watering place will drive dull care away.

It is only the third season since the value of these springs were discovered, and now behold, in the then wilderness, around them a most flourishing town, the germ of a great city, in a few years. Large and spacious public Inn, filled with guests from the four winds. All sorts fashion, and intelligence, from the brights of moral worth, all provided for by the worthy host, S. G. FIELD, tenant of those romantic scenes. Then you have the very embodiment of good society, of all sorts, parties, and of the fair not a few. There is Miss red ribbon and white ribbon and blue ribbon and green ribbon and O! the angels, how their pretty figures and fancy steps with graceful carriage, and smile that gives life and pleasure to all around. All elegance life and animation. Look to the surrounding hills, from the valley of waters, and all is picturesque, and romance. From those hills on the plains below, and the fair forms, like the fairy queens of the happy valley, attract the eye and engross the thoughts. There is your Mississippi, and Brandon and Bladen and Blue Lick Springs, and the Haroldsburgh, and the Saratoga and the White Sulphur Springs of Virginia; but all, all come short of the White Sulphur of Lauderdale, the Empire County of East Mississippi. S.

The Canvass.—The congressional canvass is beginning to wear a more interesting face. Capt. Starke of Lowndes, has announced his determination to meet ex-Gov. McNutt at several places before he reaches Columbus, at which point they will be joined by P. W. Tompkins, esq., on the 10th of September. Jefferson Davis, esq., has already addressed the people at several points, disarming the feeble opposition which three or four disappointed letter writers in and about Vicksburg, assayed to organize against him. He is a tower of strength to our cause, and wherever he goes, whiggery and milk-and-water democracy will disappear before him. The Hon. Stephen Adams is not idle. Having more personal strength with the masses than any other in all his populous region of the state, he mingles with the people, advancing his own and the cause of his party; he will probably meet Messrs. Starke and Tompkins in the Chickasaw county; and when those gentlemen get East of Pearl, they will find the "old war horse" Roberts, armed and ready for the fight.

Gen. Henry, having declined running for governor, it is probable that whiggery will present no candidate in opposition to governor Brown. His administration has afforded such general satisfaction that the opposition with which he met in the democratic ranks, when he was first a candidate has been entirely silenced; and fault-finding whiggery cannot assail him.

We have heard nothing from the candidates of the whig party for the ministerial offices in the executive department. As they have not declined, we presume they will run.—*Mississippian.*

The native American party, says the Louisville Democrat, is generally composed of young men, having no other merit, and are very naturally inclined to substitute birth for every thing that is good and great. This is weakness inherent in youth, and should be looked upon with some degree of allowance. Age and experience will teach them that worth makes the man, after all and not the place of his birth—that, henceforth, a more liberal spirit is to pervade the world—that men are to be judged by their principles and their conduct, and not to be put down, or set up, because they first saw the sun in this or that quarter of the globe. The day is coming, if it has not already come, when all men shall regard one another, and be considered as brethren of the same family. If a man who is born in Ireland or Great Britain, or Germany, is, on that account, not to be considered the equal of another, born on the banks of the Ohio, or at the foot of the Rocky mountains, then, by the same rule, an individual born in Connecticut is a mere Yankee, and unfit to stand by the side of that wild, though noble specimen of humanity, called a Kentuckian; and vice versa, a native of Kentucky must be a Yahoo, and a barbarian in the land of steady habits. Surely, this vulgar prejudice of contracted minds must be behind the age.—*Sentinel.*

BACKING OUT.—Gen. Henry, who was nominated for Governor by the whigs at their late caucus at Jackson, has declined the honor of being skinned in their desperate cause.

Peypson has challenged Fashion to run over the Union Course on the first Monday in October, for \$10,000.

*Number of Weekmen in the U. S. 70,000